

LEVI & KORSINSKY, LLP

Eduard Korsinsky (EK-8989)

55 Broadway, 10th Floor

New York, New York 10006

Tel.: (212) 363-7500

Fax: (212) 363-7171

Email: ek@zlk.com

*Attorneys for Lead Plaintiff
and Lead Counsel for the Class*

[Additional Counsel on Signature Page]

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

DAVID KANEFSKY, Individually
and On Behalf of All Others Similarly
Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL
INC., DARIUS ADAMCZYK, and
THOMAS A. SZLOSEK,

Defendants.

Civ. No. 2:18-15536 (WJM)

**AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION
OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES
LAWS**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Lead Plaintiff Charles M. Francisco III, individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), by his undersigned attorneys, alleges in this Amended Class Action Complaint for Violation of the Federal Securities Laws (the “Complaint”) the following upon knowledge with respect to his own acts, and upon facts obtained through an investigation conducted by his counsel,

which included, *inter alia*: (a) review and analysis of relevant filings made by Honeywell International Inc. (“Honeywell”) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”); (b) review and analysis of Honeywell’s public documents, conference calls and press releases; (c) review and analysis of securities analysts’ reports and advisories concerning Honeywell; and (d) information readily obtainable on the Internet.

Plaintiff believes that further substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery. Most of the facts supporting the allegations contained herein are known only to Defendants or are exclusively within their control.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired Honeywell securities from February 9, 2018 through October 19, 2018, inclusive (the “Class Period”), seeking to recover damages for violations of the federal securities laws under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, against Honeywell, and its corporate officers, Darius Adamczyk and Thomas A. Szlosek (collectively, “Defendants”) during the Class Period.

2. Honeywell has been at the epicenter of asbestos litigation for nearly two decades. In 1999, Honeywell acquired The Bendix Corporation, and with it took ownership of Bendix’s asbestos-related liabilities. Those liabilities arose from Bendix’s use of asbestos while manufacturing brakes over a forty-year period beginning in 1939. In its annual Form 10-K report for 2017 dated February 9, 2018 (the “2017 10-K”), Honeywell estimated its Bendix asbestos-related liability to be \$616 million. This figure was a gross underestimation of what the company’s Bendix asbestos-related liability truly was. As would be revealed, and only after intervention

from the SEC, Honeywell’s actual Bendix asbestos-related liability was almost *three times* as high—\$1.703 billion.

3. Honeywell manufactured its initial Bendix estimates by manipulating the manner in which it was supposed to account for loss contingencies under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Rule 450. Honeywell also ignored generally accepted accounting principles, industry norms, and even its own processes for calculating asbestos-related liabilities for other segments of Honeywell’s business. Bendix was special, according to Honeywell, and for that reason the company claimed it was justified in giving investors a wildly misleading account of the risks arising from the Bendix asbestos-related liability.

4. Over the course of the Class Period, Honeywell repeatedly provided investors with materially incorrect accounts of its Bendix asbestos-related liability and false descriptions of the company’s internal controls over financial reporting and public disclosures. These misrepresentations were present in each quarterly and annual report that Honeywell filed with the SEC. As a result of these misrepresentations, Honeywell’s stock price during the Class Period was artificially inflated.

5. On August 23, 2018, investors began to discover the truth about the Bendix asbestos-related liability. In a report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC before market hours, Honeywell disclosed that it needed to “revise[] its accounting related to the time period associated with the determination of appropriate accruals for the legacy Bendix asbestos-related liability for unasserted claims” and indicated that its Bendix asbestos-related liability would need to be increased by \$1.083 billion (from \$610 million to \$1.693 billion as of June 30, 2018).

6. Honeywell attempted to distract the market from this bad news, however. Contemporaneously with the Form 8-K, Honeywell issued a press release (also during pre-market hours) announcing a number of positive developments at the

company, including progress on its spin-offs of Garrett Motion Inc. and Resideo Technologies, Inc. (two of Honeywell's subsidiaries). The press release also announced that Honeywell was increasing its full-year earnings-per-share guidance by \$0.05 per share (to \$8.10-\$8.20). Reacting to these favorable announcements, analysts largely considered "today's news as positive" and "expect[ed] the stock to outperform modestly on the back of the guidance raise and spin progress." Despite this aggressive attempt to minimize any sell-off resulting from its massive increase in asbestos liability, Honeywell's stock price still declined from an opening market price of \$151.30 per share on August 23, 2018 to an adjusted closing price of \$149.33 per share on August 24, 2018.

7. The next disclosure came on October 10, 2018, during trading hours, when the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance released correspondence it had had with Honeywell on August 14 and 20, 2018 about its accounting for Bendix asbestos-related liability. The correspondence included an initial inquiry from the SEC and a response from John Tus, Honeywell's Vice President and Controller. In its response, Tus admitted that Honeywell's internal controls for determining the Bendix asbestos-related liability had been deficient, and intentionally so. Tus confirmed that, despite ASC 450 being "the authoritative accounting standard under U.S. GAAP concerning loss contingencies," Honeywell "had not appropriately applied the provisions of ASC 450" due to the fact that its liability estimates did not "reflect the full term of the epidemiological projections in the measurement of such liability."

8. Contrary to ASC 450, Honeywell had been estimating its Bendix asbestos-related liability for a five-year period (or five year horizon) only. Honeywell's estimates, therefore, disregarded all potential for liability arising more than five years in the future. As admitted in its response, Tus explained that Honeywell "inappropriately relied on limited objective and verifiable data to justify

its use of a five-year horizon. [Honeywell] had obtained and used the data to properly value a liability, but made the incorrect judgment based on what the data would have otherwise indicated had it not truncated the liability at a five-year horizon. [Honeywell] did not consider or use all available evidence to evaluate whether they should apply the full term or any other time horizon of epidemiological projections to the liability that might have been more appropriate than a five-year time horizon based on that evidence.”

9. In other words, Honeywell had the necessary data and properly valued its asbestos-related liability, but deliberately chose to disclose only a fraction of that liability to the public. Honeywell thus directly contradicted the purpose of generally accepted accounting principles and the federal securities laws which is to provide investors and the public with accurate information about Honeywell’s business, including its asbestos-related liability.

10. The information contained in Honeywell’s correspondence with the SEC was material and, accordingly, it resulted in a sharp decline in the price of Honeywell’s stock. From an opening market price of \$155.76 per share on October 10, 2018, Honeywell’s stock price fell to an adjusted closing price of \$147.24 per share on October 11, 2018. It would have fallen further, but for another attempt by Honeywell to conceal the truth behind its accounting scheme. Honeywell itself did not disclose the SEC correspondence regarding its accounting and, despite hosting an investor conference that same day, did not even mention the word “asbestos.”

11. On October 19, 2018, Honeywell was no longer able to keep investors in the dark about its Bendix liability accounting scheme. Before market hours, the company released its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2018 (the “Q3’18 10-Q”). In it, Honeywell provided investors with the new Bendix asbestos-related liability figures as well as the fact that the SEC’s Division of

Enforcement had commenced an investigation into Honeywell's Bendix accounting on September 13, 2018.

12. This was material news for Honeywell investors. Indeed, on October 19, 2018, the *Wall Street Journal* immediately published an article, titled *SEC Opens Investigation Into Honeywell's Asbestos Accounting*. In pertinent part, the article stated that the "Securities and Exchange Commission ha[d] opened an investigation into the company's accounting for asbestos-related liabilities" following "discussions with the SEC that prompted it to correct and restate its asbestos liabilities by about \$1.1 billion more than its prior estimate."

13. Following Honeywell's disclosure of the new Bendix liability figures and the SEC investigation, the company's stock price declined substantially. Honeywell's opening stock price on October 19, 2018 was \$151.26 per share. From there, it declined to an adjusted market closing price of \$146.28 per share on October 22, 2018 (the following trading day), and continued to fall further on October 23, 2018 (\$144.35 adj. close) and October 24, 2018 (\$139.31 adj. close).

14. Defendants concealed material information from investors about its Bendix asbestos-related liability. This deception misled the market about the risks of their investments in Honeywell as well as exposed investors to heightened regulatory scrutiny and penalties. As the truth concerning Defendants' accounting scheme came to light, Honeywell's stock price declined significantly. From a Class Period high of \$161.28 per share, Honeywell's stock eventually fell to \$140.83 per share following the end of the Class Period. The rise and fall of Honeywell's stock amounted to a total market capitalization loss of more than \$14.8 billion.

15. Plaintiff and other Class members sustained significant damages as a result of the fraudulent conduct complained of herein. Defendants should be held liable for the damages that they have caused.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to §§ 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC (17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5).

17. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337, and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa.

18. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to § 27 of the Exchange Act and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), as Honeywell's principal executive offices are located within this Judicial District and a significant portion of Defendants' business, actions, and the subsequent damages, took place within this District.

19. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to, the United States mail, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities exchange.

PARTIES

20. Plaintiff purchased Honeywell securities at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation of the Defendants' fraud. Plaintiff filed his certification evidencing his transactions previously with the Court in connection with his motion for appointment as Lead Plaintiff. Plaintiff's certification is incorporated herein by reference.

21. Defendant Honeywell is incorporated in Delaware, with principal executive offices located at 115 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, New Jersey 07950. Honeywell's common stock is traded on the NYSE, under the symbol "HON".

22. Defendant Darius Adamczyk ("Adamczyk") has served at all relevant times as Honeywell's President and CEO and Chairman.

23. Defendant Thomas A. Szlosek (“Szlosek”) has served at all relevant times as the Honeywell’s Chief Financial Officer.

24. Defendants Adamczyk and Szlosek are sometimes referred to herein as the “Individual Defendants.”

25. Each of the Individual Defendants:

- a. directly participated in the management of Honeywell;
- b. was directly involved in the day-to-day operations of Honeywell at the highest levels;
- c. was privy to confidential proprietary information concerning Honeywell and its business and operations;
- d. was directly or indirectly involved in drafting, producing, reviewing and/or disseminating the materially false and misleading statements and information alleged herein;
- e. was directly or indirectly involved in the oversight or implementation of Honeywell’s accounting and internal controls;
- f. was aware of or recklessly disregarded the fact that the materially misleading false and misleading statements were being issued concerning Honeywell; and/or
- g. approved or ratified these statements in violation of the federal securities laws.

26. Honeywell is liable for the acts of the Individual Defendants and its other employees under the doctrine of respondeat superior and common law principles of agency because all of the wrongful acts complained of herein were carried out within the scope of their employment.

27. The scienter of the Individual Defendants and other employees and agents of Honeywell is similarly imputed to Honeywell under respondeat superior and common law agency principles.

28. Honeywell and the Individual Defendants are referred to herein, collectively, as the “Defendants.”

29. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions with Honeywell, possessed the power and authority to control the contents of Honeywell’s reports to the SEC, press releases, and presentations to securities analysts, money and portfolio managers, and institutional investors, *i.e.*, the market. Each Individual Defendant was provided with copies of Honeywell’s reports and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to, or shortly after, their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or cause them to be corrected.

30. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions and access to material non-public information available to them, knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed to, and were being concealed from, the public, and that the positive representations which were being made were then materially false and/or misleading. The Individual Defendants are liable for the false statements pleaded herein.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

A. Background.

31. Honeywell is a multinational conglomerate that makes a variety of commercial and consumer products, engineering services, and aerospace systems.

32. Honeywell is a defendant in asbestos-related personal injury actions related to two predecessor companies, North American Refractories Company (“NARCO”), which was sold in 1986, and Bendix Friction Materials (“Bendix”) business, which was sold in 2014.

33. NARCO produced refractory products (bricks and cement used in high temperature applications). Claimants from NARCO asbestos liabilities consist largely of individuals who allege exposure to NARCO asbestos-containing refractory products in an occupational setting.

34. Bendix manufactured automotive brake parts that contained chrysotile asbestos in an encapsulated form. Despite known health hazards, Bendix used asbestos in its brake- and clutch-pad products until 2001. Claimants of Bendix asbestos liabilities consist largely of individuals who allege exposure to asbestos from brakes from either performing or being in the vicinity of individuals who performed brake replacements.

35. Although Honeywell sold Bendix in 2014, Honeywell has been sued in tens of thousands of cases alleging exposure to asbestos from Bendix products, and between Honeywell and its insurance companies, over \$1 billion has been spent to resolve the claims.

B. Asbestos Is Highly Toxic and Has Resulted in Hundreds of Billions in Liability.

36. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral fiber that occurs in rock and soil. Asbestos fibers are soft and flexible yet resistant to heat, electricity and chemical corrosion. Pure asbestos is an effective insulator, and it can also be mixed into cloth, paper, cement, plastic and other materials to make them stronger.

37. Because of its fiber strength and heat resistance asbestos has been used in a variety of building construction materials for insulation and as a fire retardant. Asbestos has also been used in a wide range of manufactured goods, mostly in building materials (roofing shingles, ceiling and floor tiles, paper products, and asbestos cement products), friction products (automobile clutch, brake, and transmission parts), heat-resistant fabrics, packaging, gaskets, and coatings.

38. Asbestos is toxic to human beings and results in a range of known effects, from asymptomatic scarring of the lungs (pleural plaques) to functionally limiting disease, including asbestosis and fatal cancers of the lining of the chest, heart, abdomen and lungs. Asbestosis and lung cancer are generally related to the quantum of exposure and are found among workers. Mesothelioma is a cancer primarily of the pleura and peritoneum and can result from only trivial exposure and, thus, affects both workers and the general population, often presenting decades following exposure.

39. The health-related risks of exposure to asbestos have been documented since at least the 1st century AD, but it was not until several landmark scientific studies in the late 1950s through to the early 1960s that a definitive link between asbestos and asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma was generally accepted. While the potency of different types of asbestos is debated, evidence has shown that all types of asbestos are carcinogenic to human beings.

40. In the US, the maximum exposure to asbestos is said to have occurred between the 1930s and the 1960s, with consumption peaking in 1973. Deaths from asbestos-related disease peaked between 1992 and 1997, which is consistent with the known lag between exposure and mortality. The spectre of mass litigation strategies still looms over companies.

C. Accounting for Liabilities.

41. In order to account for the mass amount of asbestos litigation, corporate reporting includes mandated annual reports. Accounting frameworks provide the means for disclosure of both financial and non-financial information. Financial disclosures are generally mandated through accounting standard regimes and promulgated standards such as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”).

42. ASC 450, Contingencies, the authoritative accounting standard under U.S. GAAP concerning loss contingencies, provides that a company must accrue for a loss when that loss is both probable and reasonably estimable (ASC 450-20-25-2). If a loss is reasonably possible but not probable and is reasonably estimable, then ASC 450-20-50-3 directs that a company disclose that contingent loss but not record an accrual. ASC 450-20 makes clear that the same standards for accrual and disclosure of contingent liabilities apply to both unasserted claims as well as asserted claims. Specifically, ASC 450-20-55-14 provides, “[w]ith respect to unasserted claims and assessments, an entity must determine the degree of probability that a suit may be filed or a claim or assessment may be asserted and the possibility of an unfavorable outcome. If an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated, accrual of a loss is required by paragraph 450-20-25-2.”

43. Prior to August 2018, Honeywell accounted for Bendix related asbestos liabilities for a limited five-year horizon. As Honeywell would later admit, this accounting policy did not comply with the provisions of ASC 450 when measuring asbestos liabilities related to unasserted Bendix claims. This is because Honeywell possessed data that could yield a probable and reasonably estimable projection of liability under ASC 450 for the full term of the epidemiological projections beyond just five years.

44. Bendix claims have been addressed through the tort system since the mid-1970s, creating a body of historical claims information on which to rely when estimating a future projection of liability. Each year, Honeywell has a substantial body of real-time data of claims asserted, dismissal rates and resolution values that is more than sufficiently robust to support reliable estimates. For Bendix, historical claims data is readily available on a real-time basis through its day-to-day experience in the tort system. The robustness of this data supports the conclusion that

application of the claims data to the full term of the epidemiological projections yields a probable and reasonably estimable projection of liability under ASC 450.

45. Historically, Honeywell's accounting process for recognition of the Bendix asbestos liability begins with notification of claims being asserted against Honeywell via outside counsel which also serves as the Bendix claims administrator. It continues with the processing of the claim and case resolution (either dismissal or settlement), the processing of any applicable settlement payments, the accounting for claims filings, dismissals and payment, the insurance recovery process, and ends with the related financial reporting and financial statement disclosures.

46. In addition to a liability for pending claims (claims filed in the tort system against Honeywell as of the financial statement date), Honeywell assesses the potential liability from unasserted claims (claims expected to be filed against Honeywell in future periods). The pending claims balance by disease category, including data on claim filings, settlements and dismissals, are reported to Honeywell on a monthly basis by its claims administrator.

47. The amount of the pending claims liability is calculated monthly by Honeywell representing a product of the pending claims balances by disease category multiplied by the average resolution values by disease category. The average resolution values by disease category are based on actual settlements and dismissals by disease category for the previous five years (the five year calibration period). These average resolution values are monitored by Honeywell quarterly and updated in the fourth quarter each year.

48. Honeywell utilized a third-party specialist to determine its liability for unasserted claims based on the following: Epidemiological projections of the future incidence of disease; historical claims rate experience by disease category in the tort system; and historical resolution values (settlements and dismissals) by disease category.

49. The liability for unasserted claims is updated by the third-party specialist in the fourth quarter each year based on the factors described above. The historical claims information is provided to the third-party specialist by the third-party claims administrator.

50. As such, Honeywell's estimated value of Bendix related liabilities included future anticipated claims based on historical claims filing experience and dismissal rates, disease classifications, and average resolution values in the tort system for the previous five years.

51. When assessing the data used to record the unasserted claims liability, Honeywell, its third-party specialists and its outside legal counsel focused on both historical data and emerging trends and discoveries. Significant weight was placed on the emerging science and studies that indicated the nature and application of the asbestos used in manufactured automotive brake parts by Bendix does not cause disease. Management also focused on evidence suggesting improvements in the tort system with regards to the resolution of asbestos claims (this information and insights having been provided to management by outside counsel).

52. Therefore, Honeywell, along with its third-party specialist and outside legal counsel, only determined a probable and reasonably estimable future liability for unasserted claims for the next five years.

53. However, as Honeywell would later admit, by using a limited five year period, Honeywell ignored what the data would have otherwise indicated had it not truncated the liability at a five-year horizon. Accordingly, Honeywell "did not consider or use all available evidence to evaluate whether they should apply the full term or any other time horizon of epidemiological projections to the liability that might have been more appropriate than a five-year time horizon based on that evidence."

54. Defendants knew of this error, but only decided to correct it after the SEC inquired about the limited period.

55. The SEC sent a letter to Defendants on August 15, 2018 stating:

We note that you estimate your Bendix and NARCO asbestos related liabilities for future claims based on specific time periods subsequent to your balance sheet date. Please explain why you use different time periods for estimating the liabilities for future asbestos claims for your Bendix products asbestos liability and your NARCO-related asbestos liability. In your response, also please provide us with an analysis that explains your facts and circumstances as well as your basis under ASC 450 to use those specific future time periods.

56. After just five days, Honeywell responded to the SEC via letter. Honeywell admitted that its accounting for Bendix related asbestos liability was incorrect, and that it would need to issue a restatement.

57. Honeywell stated, “[u]pon thorough consideration of the Staff’s comments in its review of the Form 10 submitted to the Staff in connection with the proposed spin-off of Garrett Motion Inc. and of the application of ASC 450, Honeywell determined that we had not appropriately applied the provisions of ASC 450 when measuring asbestos liabilities related to unasserted Bendix claims. Specifically, we concluded that the appropriate application of ASC 450-20 with respect to unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims is to reflect the full term of the epidemiological projections in the measurement of such liability. The Company intends to revise its historical consolidated financial statements in future filings to reflect the inclusion of the full term of the epidemiological projections (through 2059) in its measurement of liability for unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims.”

58. On August 23, 2018 Honeywell announced to the public that it corrected its accounting related to the time horizon for estimating future Bendix

asbestos liabilities following a review by the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance.

59. On September 9, 2018 the Division of Corporation Finance informed the company that this review had been closed.

60. On October 19, 2018 in the Q3'18 10-Q, Honeywell disclosed that the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance had reviewed Honeywell's prior accounting for liability for unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims and that "[o]n September 13, 2018, following completion of Corporation Finance's review, the SEC Division of Enforcement advised that it has opened an investigation related to this matter."

61. Accordingly, Honeywell did not comply with ASC 450 in determining to use a limited five year time period.

D. Honeywell's Control Deficiency.

62. A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

63. Honeywell determined that should adjust the Bendix asbestos liability to reflect the full term of the epidemiological projections through 2059, and therefore, determined that it had historically incorrectly applied the provisions of ASC 450, *Contingencies*, in measuring its Bendix asbestos liability related to unasserted claims.

64. Honeywell stated that this error "is an indication that a deficiency existed in the operation of an existing internal control since there was a failure to properly apply the key provisions of the control in establishing an estimate of unasserted Bendix asbestos claims liability related to the time horizon for which these claims would be asserted."

65. As described above in the summary of the accounting process for unasserted claims, Honeywell uses a third-party specialist to assist in assessing the

required Bendix unasserted claims liability. In connection with the third-party specialist, Honeywell has designed a relevant internal control over that process that focuses on the analysis and validation of the Bendix asbestos unasserted claims liability.

66. The specific control activity is the “Bendix Reserves True-up” control, which states that “...Honeywell’s third-party service provider calculates the average resolution values on which Honeywell bases its estimates of the total liability associated with its current and future Bendix asbestos claims. The year-end reserve is updated based on the new average resolution values and is approved by Management.”

67. This control is specific to Bendix-related asbestos reserves where, on an annual basis, the Bendix-related asbestos reserves are adjusted to properly reflect current year estimates regarding both resolution values and estimated future claimants based on anticipated changes in the population of claims.

68. Management is highly involved in this internal control and has direct impact on the accounting of Bendix’s asbestos liability. Management reviews the specialist report for reasonableness of the unasserted claims liability and any increase/decrease from the prior year, and discusses with the specialist the significant actuarial inputs and reasons for the increase/decrease. Outside legal counsel specializing in asbestos-related claims is also included in those discussions.

69. Management has historically, as part of this process, held discussions with the specialist regarding the time horizon used for the estimation of the future unasserted claims. Management approves any adjustment to the unasserted claims liability amount based on this analysis and records the appropriate adjustment to the general ledger.

70. Honeywell admitted that it had identified an operating effectiveness deficiency related to this internal control activity.

71. As part of the operation of the identified deficient Bendix control, a review of the conclusion on the unasserted claims liability occurred in connection with the data analysis and specialist report.

72. Honeywell found that in connection with the performance of this control, Honeywell inappropriately relied on limited objective and verifiable data to justify its use of a five-year horizon.

73. Honeywell under-reported its liability based on what the data would have otherwise indicated had it not truncated the liability at a five-year horizon.

74. Additionally, Honeywell did not consider or use all available evidence to evaluate whether they should apply the full term or any other time horizon of epidemiological projections to the liability that might have been more appropriate than a five-year time horizon based on that evidence.

75. Honeywell also had conversations between management, its third-party specialists and outside counsel about what appeared to be a movement of companies to extend out the time horizon.

76. These considerations were part of the Bendix control previously discussed. As such, Honeywell had a deficiency in its controls.

E. Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting.

77. Defendants represented in each of Honeywell's periodic reports filed with the SEC on Forms 10-K and 10-Q that the financial statements therein conformed with GAAP.

78. GAAP are those principles recognized by the accounting profession as the conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time. GAAP are the official standards adopted by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "AICPA"), a private professional association, through three successor groups that it established, the Committee on Accounting Procedure, the Accounting Principles Board (the "APB"),

and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”). Effective July 1, 2009, the FASB issued the FASB ASC which superseded all prior FAS Standards and FASB Staff Positions regarding FAS Standards. The ASC is “the source of authoritative [GAAP] recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities.” (ASC, Topic 105, Sub-topic 10, § 5, ¶ 1.)

79. SEC Regulation S-X (17 C.F.R. § 210.4-01(a)(1)) states that financial statements filed with the SEC which are not prepared in compliance with GAAP are presumed to be misleading and inaccurate. Regulation S-X requires that interim financial statements must also comply with GAAP, with the exception that interim financial statements need not include disclosures that would be duplicative of disclosures accompanying annual financial statements. 17 C.F.R. § 210.10-01(a).

80. Senior management is responsible for a company’s financial reporting. The Code of Professional Conduct developed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accounts states in pertinent part:

The financial statements are management’s responsibility. The auditor’s responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Management is responsible for adopting sound accounting policies and for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure that will, among other things, record, process, summarize, and report financial data that is consistent with management’s assertions embodied in the financial statements. The entity’s transactions and the related assets, liabilities, and equity are within the direct knowledge and control of management. The auditor’s knowledge of these matters and internal control is limited to that acquired through the audit. Thus, the fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles is an implicit and integral part of management’s responsibility.

(1 CCH AICPA Professional Standards, SAS No. 1, § 110.02 (1982).)

81. Section 13 of the Exchange Act confirms management’s responsibilities for an entity’s internal controls. “Every issuer which has a class of

securities registered pursuant to section 78l of this title and every issuer which is required to file reports pursuant to section 78o(d) of this title shall- . . . devise and maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that- . . . transactions are recorded as necessary (I) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements” (15 U.S.C. § 77m(b)(2)(B)(ii)(I).)

82. Honeywell’s management, including its CEO and CFO, conducted evaluations of the effectiveness of Honeywell’s internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the “COSO Report”). The COSO Report defines internal control as a process that is “designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives” related to the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the reliability of financial reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The term “reliable” as used in the COSO Report requires that financial statements prepared for external purposes are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP and regulatory requirements. Inherent in the fair presentation of financial statements is the concept of statement materiality. Reliability of financial reporting applies to published financial statements, including interim and consolidated financial statements, and selected financial data, such as earnings releases, derived from these financial statements.

83. An error in previously issued financial statements is an “error in recognition, measurement, presentation, or disclosure in financial statements resulting from mathematical mistakes, mistakes in the application of [GAAP], or oversight or misuse of facts that existed at the time the financial statements were prepared.” A “retrospective application” is the “application of a different accounting principle to one or more previously issued financial statements” A “restatement”

is the “process of revising previously issued financial statements to reflect the correction of an error in those financial statements.” (ASC, Topic 250, Sub-topic 10, § 20.)

84. Upon the discovery of an error in a previously issued financial statement, the “error . . . shall be reported as an error correction[] by restating the prior-period financial statements. Restatement requires all of the following: [a] The cumulative effect on periods prior to those presented shall be reflected in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the first period presented[;] [b] An offsetting adjustment, if any, shall be made to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other appropriate components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position) for that period[;] [and] [c] Financial statements for each individual prior period presented shall be adjusted to reflect correction of the period- Upon restating financial statements for the purpose of correcting an error, “the entity shall disclose that its previously issued financial statements have been restated, along with a description of the nature of the error. The entity also shall disclose both of the following: [a] The effect of the correction on each financial statement line item and any per-share amounts affected for each prior period presented [and] [b] The cumulative effect of the change on retained earnings or other appropriate components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position” (ASC, Topic 250, Sub-topic 10, § 50, ¶ 7.) specific effects of the error.” (ASC, Topic 250, Sub-topic 10, § 45, ¶ 23.) Other circumstances requiring the revision of financial statements, neither of which are applicable here, include a change in the reporting entity or a change in an accounting principle. (ASC, Topic 250, Sub-topic 10, § 45.)

85. Upon restating financial statements for the purpose of correcting an error, “the entity shall disclose that its previously issued financial statements have been restated, along with a description of the nature of the error. The entity also shall disclose both of the following: [a] The effect of the correction on each financial

statement line item and any per-share amounts affected for each prior period presented [and] [b] The cumulative effect of the change on retained earnings or other appropriate components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position” (ASC, Topic 250, Sub-topic 10, § 50, ¶ 7.)

86. Restating financial statements dilute public confidence in the companies to which they belong. Further, restatements confuse those who use them. Consequently, financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP should be considered final, and only restated for the purpose of correcting material errors. (ASC, Topic 105, Sub-topic 10, § 5, ¶ 6.)

87. As a result of Honeywell’s improper accounting Honeywell concluded it had a “significant deficiency” in internal controls over financial reporting and that it would need to restate prior periods.

88. Specifically, Honeywell found that the effects of a cumulative correction on Honeywell’s projected 2018 income statement, would be material. Honeywell determined that the impact of correcting the error in 2018 would be a charge of (i) \$1,018 million to income before taxes, and (ii) \$770 million to net income. This would represent a greater than 10% impact on both of the forecasted 2018 amounts.

89. Honeywell calculated the cumulative effect of the uncorrected error on the balance sheets and determined that the error would have a -6.5% effect on net income and a -5% on comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2017.

90. Accordingly, Honeywell concluded that the error cannot be corrected through the 2018 income statement and must, therefore be corrected via a revision of prior periods.

91. Honeywell also determined that it was appropriate to revise prior periods when correcting the error under SAB 99. Honeywell admits that this consideration implies that there was information available that should have caused

Honeywell to modify the time horizon used for the Bendix unasserted claims liability during those prior periods.

92. Honeywell restated its estimate for asbestos liability claims in the third quarter of 2018 in relation to the SEC's corporation finance division review of the company's annual report for 2017. That report included Honeywell's accounting for legacy asbestos claims from its former Bendix business

93. Honeywell's new estimate for its asbestos-related liabilities, as of Dec. 31, 2017, projects out to 2059 and is \$2.61 billion, \$1.087 billion higher than Honeywell's prior estimate, solely due to an increase in Bendix liability.

94. Additionally, Honeywell's insurance recoveries for asbestos-related liabilities were raised to \$503 million, as of December 31, 2017, \$68 million higher than its previous estimate.

F. Honeywell Made Materially False and Misleading Statements.

95. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding the company's business, operational and compliance policies. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Honeywell's Bendix asbestos-related liability was greater than initially reported; (ii) Honeywell maintained improper accounting practices and controls over financial reporting and public disclosures in connection with its Bendix asbestos-related liability; and (iii) as a result, Honeywell's public statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

February 9, 2018 Form 10-K

96. On February 9, 2018, the start of the Class Period, Honeywell filed an annual report on Form 10-K with the SEC, announcing its financial and operating results for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2017. Adamczyk and Szlosek signed the 2017 10-K on behalf of Honeywell.

97. The 2017 10-K contained a series of “Notes” to its consolidated financial statements. Note 19, titled “Commitments and Contingencies,” discussed the company’s asbestos-related liabilities. Within Note 19, Honeywell represented that its total Bendix asbestos-related liability as of December 31, 2017 was \$616 million. This representation was false and materially misleading because Honeywell’s true Bendix asbestos-related liability as of December 31, 2017 was \$1.703 billion, nearly three times more than the amount represented.

98. The representation was also false and materially misleading because it stated that Honeywell was complying with generally accepted accounting principles and various accounting standards, namely ASC 450, in calculating this figure. It was not. Honeywell was, in fact, not adhering to ASC 450 or, for that matter, industry norms. Instead of estimating its Bendix asbestos-related liability to account for the full term of the epidemiological studies, Honeywell was cutting off its estimates after five years, thus disregarding any potential for liability from that point forward. Honeywell provided its \$616 million estimate without any warning that the estimate was unsupported by, contrary to, and in violation of applicable accounting standards.

99. Within Note 19, Honeywell also provided investors with a description of its method for determining the company’s Bendix asbestos-related liability. In pertinent part, the 2017 Form 10-K stated:

Our consolidated financial statements reflect an estimated liability for resolution of pending (claims actually filed as of the financial statement date) and future Bendix-related asbestos claims. We have valued Bendix pending and future claims using average resolution values for the previous five years. We update the resolution values used to estimate the cost of Bendix pending and future claims during the fourth quarter each year.

The liability for future claims represents the estimated value of future asbestos related bodily injury claims expected to be asserted against

Bendix over the next five years. Such estimated cost of future Bendix-related asbestos claims is based on historic claims filing experience and dismissal rates, disease classifications, and resolution values in the tort system for the previous five years. ***In light of the uncertainties inherent in making long-term projections, as well as certain factors unique to friction product asbestos claims, we do not believe that we have a reasonable basis for estimating asbestos claims beyond the next five years.*** The methodology used to estimate the liability for future claims is similar to that used to estimate the liability for future NARCO-related asbestos claims.

100. This statement was materially false and misleading. Honeywell knew that it was able to “estimat[e] asbestos claims beyond the next five years,” but intentionally decided not to do so. After the SEC’s Division of Corporation Finance sent Honeywell its August 14, 2018 letter, Honeywell quickly changed its accounting methods to conform with ACS 450 and began estimating its Bendix asbestos-related liability to account for the full term of the epidemiological studies. Thus, Honeywell, Adamczyk, and Szlosek lied when they told investors that the company did not have the ability to estimate Bendix-related liabilities for a period greater than five years in the future.

101. The 2017 10-K also indicates that Honeywell had net income of \$1.655 billion attributed to Honeywell and comprehensive income of \$2.177 billion. However, unbeknownst to investors this number was false and misleading as Honeywell had actually inflated its net income by 6.5% and comprehensive income by 5% by limiting asbestos liability to just five years. In other words, had Honeywell properly accounted for its \$1.703 billion of Bendix asbestos-related liability, the company’s net income and comprehensive income would have been decreased by 6.5% and 5%, respectively.

102. In connection with Honeywell’s 2017 10-K, Adamczyk and Szlosek each certified pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that they reviewed the 2017 10-K. Specifically, Adamczyk and Szlosek each certified that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Honeywell International Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, ***this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;***
3. Based on my knowledge, ***the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;***
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) ***designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;***
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of

the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

- d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) *all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information*; and
 - b) *any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.*

103. Adamczyk's and Szlosek's certifications were false and/or materially misleading because the 2017 10-K in fact did not "fairly present in all material respects the financial condition." As alleged previously, Honeywell's Bendix asbestos-related liability was not \$616 million, but instead nearly three times as much, \$1.703 billion, as of December 31, 2017. Moreover, contrary to Adamczyk's and Szlosek's claims in the certifications that they had "designed such internal control over financial reporting . . . to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting," they developed controls that systematically manipulated the company's accounting for Bendix asbestos-related liability. As

confirmed by Honeywell's August 20, 2018 response to the SEC, Adamczyk and Szlosek were deeply involved in the accounting for and controls over the Bendix asbestos-related liability. These controls, according to Honeywell, were designed to ignore potential liability outside of a five-year period into the future and, therefore, violated generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, Adamczyk's and Szlosek's certifications were knowingly false at the time they were signed.

104. The omissions and/or misrepresentations in the 2017 10-K were material because the true facts would have altered the total mix of information available to investors when deciding to purchase Honeywell stock.

April 20, 2018 Form 10-Q

105. On April 20, 2018, Honeywell filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC, announcing the company's financial and operating results for the first quarter of 2018 (the "Q1'18 10-Q"). Jennifer H. Mak signed the Q1'18 10-Q on behalf of Honeywell.

106. The Q1'18 10-Q contained a series of "Notes" to its consolidated financial statements. Note 14, titled "Commitments and Contingencies," discussed the company's asbestos-related liabilities. Within Note 14, Honeywell represented that its total Bendix asbestos-related liability as of December 31, 2017 was \$616 million and as of March 31, 2018 was \$615 million. This representation was false and materially misleading because Honeywell's true Bendix asbestos-related liability as of December 31, 2017 was \$1.703 billion, nearly three times more than the amount represented.

107. The representation was also false and materially misleading because it stated that Honeywell was complying with generally accepted accounting principles and various accounting standards, namely ASC 450, in calculating this figure. It was not. Honeywell was, in fact, not adhering to ASC 450 or, for that matter, industry norms. Instead of estimating its Bendix asbestos-related liability to account for the

full term of the epidemiological studies, Honeywell was cutting off its estimates after five years, thus disregarding any potential for liability from that point forward. Honeywell provided its Bendix asbestos-related liability estimate without any warning that the estimate was unsupported by, contrary to, and in violation of applicable accounting standards.

108. Within Note 14, Honeywell also provided investors with a description of its method for determining the company's Bendix asbestos-related liability. In pertinent part, the Q1'18 10-Q stated:

Our consolidated financial statements reflect an estimated liability for resolution of pending (claims actually filed as of the financial statement date) and future Bendix-related asbestos claims. We have valued Bendix pending and future claims using average resolution values for the previous five years. We update the resolution values used to estimate the cost of Bendix pending and future claims during the fourth quarter each year.

The liability for future claims represents the estimated value of future asbestos related bodily injury claims expected to be asserted against Bendix over the next five years. Such estimated cost of future Bendix-related asbestos claims is based on historic claims filing experience and dismissal rates, disease classifications, and resolution values in the tort system for the previous five years. ***In light of the uncertainties inherent in making long-term projections, as well as certain factors unique to friction product asbestos claims, we do not believe that we have a reasonable basis for estimating asbestos claims beyond the next five years.*** The methodology used to estimate the liability for future claims is similar to that used to estimate the liability for future NARCO-related asbestos claims.

109. This statement was materially false and misleading. Honeywell knew that it was able to "estimat[e] asbestos claims beyond the next five years," but intentionally decided not to do so. After the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance sent Honeywell its August 14, 2018 letter, Honeywell quickly changed its

accounting methods to conform with ACS 450 and began estimating its Bendix asbestos-related liability to account for the full term of the epidemiological studies. Thus, Honeywell, Adamczyk, and Szlosek lied when they told investors that the company did not have the ability to estimate Bendix-related liabilities for a period greater than five years in the future.

110. In connection with Honeywell's Q1'18 10-Q, Defendants Adamczyk and Szlosek each certified pursuant to SOX that they reviewed the Q1'18 10-Q. Specifically, Adamczyk and Szlosek each certified that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Honeywell International Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, *this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;*
3. Based on my knowledge, *the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;*
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known

to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

- b) *designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;*
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) *all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information;* and
 - b) *any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.*

111. Adamczyk's and Szlosek's certifications were false and/or materially misleading because the Q1'18 10-Q in fact did not "fairly present in all material respects the financial condition." As alleged previously, Honeywell's Bendix asbestos-related liability was not \$616 million, but instead nearly three times as much, \$1.703 billion, as of December 31, 2017. Moreover, contrary to Adamczyk's and Szlosek's claims in the certifications that they had "designed such internal control over financial reporting . . . to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting," they developed controls that systematically manipulated the company's accounting for Bendix asbestos-related liability. As confirmed by Honeywell's August 20, 2018 response to the SEC, Adamczyk and Szlosek were deeply involved in the accounting for and controls over the Bendix asbestos-related liability. These controls, according to Honeywell, were designed to ignore potential liability outside of a five-year period into the future and, therefore, violated generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, Adamczyk's and Szlosek's certifications were knowingly false at the time they were signed.

112. The omissions and/or misrepresentations in the Q1'18 10-Q were material because the true facts would have altered the total mix of information available to investors when deciding to purchase Honeywell stock.

July 20, 2018 Form 10-Q

113. On July 20, 2018, Honeywell filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC, announcing the company's financial and operating results for the second quarter of 2018 (the "Q2'18 10-Q"). John J. Tus signed the Q2'18 10-Q on behalf of Honeywell.

114. The Q2'18 10-Q contained a series of "Notes" to its consolidated financial statements. Note 15, titled "Commitments and Contingencies," discussed the company's asbestos-related liabilities. Within Note 15, Honeywell represented that its total Bendix asbestos-related liability was as of December 31, 2017 was \$616

million and as of June 30, 2018 was \$610 million. This representation was false and materially misleading because Honeywell's true Bendix asbestos-related liability as of December 31, 2017 was \$1.703 billion, nearly three times more than the amount represented.

115. The representation was also false and materially misleading because it stated that Honeywell was complying with generally accepted accounting principles and various accounting standards, namely ASC 450, in calculating this figure. It was not. Honeywell was, in fact, not adhering to ASC 450 or, for that matter, industry norms. Instead of estimating its Bendix asbestos-related liability to account for the full term of the epidemiological studies, Honeywell was cutting off its estimates after five years, thus disregarding any potential for liability from that point forward. Honeywell provided its Bendix asbestos-related liability estimate without any warning that the estimate was unsupported by, contrary to, and in violation of applicable accounting standards.

116. Within Note 15, Honeywell also provided investors with a description of its method for determining the company's Bendix asbestos-related liability. In pertinent part, the Q1'18 10-Q stated:

Our consolidated financial statements reflect an estimated liability for resolution of pending (claims actually filed as of the financial statement date) and future Bendix-related asbestos claims. We have valued Bendix pending and future claims using average resolution values for the previous five years. We update the resolution values used to estimate the cost of Bendix pending and future claims during the fourth quarter each year.

The liability for future claims represents the estimated value of future asbestos related bodily injury claims expected to be asserted against Bendix over the next five years. Such estimated cost of future Bendix-related asbestos claims is based on historic claims filing experience and dismissal rates, disease classifications, and resolution values in the tort system for the previous five years. *In light of the uncertainties*

inherent in making long-term projections, as well as certain factors unique to friction product asbestos claims, we do not believe that we have a reasonable basis for estimating asbestos claims beyond the next five years. The methodology used to estimate the liability for future claims is similar to that used to estimate the liability for future NARCO-related asbestos claims.

117. This statement was materially false and misleading. Honeywell knew that it was able to “estimat[e] asbestos claims beyond the next five years,” but intentionally decided not to do so. After the SEC’s Division of Corporation Finance sent Honeywell its August 14, 2018 letter, Honeywell quickly changed its accounting methods to conform with ACS 450 and began estimating its Bendix asbestos-related liability to account for the full term of the epidemiological studies. Thus, Honeywell, Adamczyk, and Szlosek lied when they told investors that the company did not have the ability to estimate Bendix-related liabilities for a period greater than five years in the future.

118. In connection with Honeywell’s Q2’18 10-Q, Defendants Adamczyk and Szlosek each certified pursuant to SOX that they reviewed the Q2’18 10-Q. Specifically, Adamczyk and Szlosek each certified that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Honeywell International Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, *this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;*
3. Based on my knowledge, *the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;*

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) *designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;*
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- a) *all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and*
- b) *any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.*

119. Adamczyk's and Szlosek's certifications were false and/or materially misleading because the Q2'18 10-Q in fact did not "fairly present in all material respects the financial condition." As alleged previously, Honeywell's Bendix asbestos-related liability was not \$616 million, but instead nearly three times as much, \$1.703 billion, as of December 31, 2017. Moreover, contrary to Adamczyk's and Szlosek's claims in the certifications that they had "designed such internal control over financial reporting . . . to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting," they developed controls that systematically manipulated the company's accounting for Bendix asbestos-related liability. As confirmed by Honeywell's August 20, 2018 response to the SEC, Adamczyk and Szlosek were deeply involved in the accounting for and controls over the Bendix asbestos-related liability. These controls, according to Honeywell, were designed to ignore potential liability outside of a five-year period into the future and, therefore, violated generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, Adamczyk's and Szlosek's certifications were knowingly false at the time they were signed.

120. The omissions and/or misrepresentations in the Q2'18 10-Q were material because the true facts would have altered the total mix of information available to investors when deciding to purchase Honeywell stock.

G. The Truth Emerges Through Partial Corrective Disclosures.

August 23, 2018 Form 8-K

121. On August 23, 2018, Honeywell issued a press release, which was attached as Exhibit 99 to a Form 8-K filed with the SEC that same day. Honeywell disclosed that it was required to revise its method for estimating its liability for unasserted Bendix asbestos-related claims by considering the epidemiological projections through 2059 of future incidence of Bendix asbestos-related disease.

122. The August 23, 2018 Form 8-K states in pertinent part:

During the course of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) review of the Form 10 filing for the planned spin-off of its Transportation Systems business, Garrett Motion Inc. (“Garrett”), Honeywell International Inc. (“Honeywell”, the “Company” or “We”) has been engaged in discussions with the staff of the SEC (the “Staff”) regarding Garrett’s accounting for its liability for unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims and, in conjunction therewith, reviewed the accounting treatment of its legacy Bendix asbestos liabilities. The Staff’s comments related to Garrett’s accounting in this area are also applicable to Honeywell’s historical financial statements.

Following these discussions, *the Company revised its accounting related to the time period associated with the determination of appropriate accruals for the legacy Bendix asbestos-related liability for unasserted claims in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 450, Contingencies (“ASC 450”).* The prior accounting treatment, disclosed in our footnotes to our historical financial statements, applied a five-year time horizon; the revised treatment *reflects the full term of epidemiological projections through 2059.* The change was made in consideration of a number of factors, *including the subjective nature of applying a five-year or any other fixed time horizon when estimating liability for unasserted claims, recent changes by several other registrants to accrue for unasserted asbestos claims over the full term of the epidemiological projections and the desire to facilitate comparability among Honeywell, Garrett and their respective peers.*

Our consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of shareholders' equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows relative to prior periods will be immaterially revised to correct the Company's application of ASC 450 with respect to Bendix-related asbestos liabilities.

123. Attached to the August 23, 2018 Form 8-K as Exhibit 99, Honeywell attached restated financial statements indicating an additional \$1.083 billion in asbestos-related liabilities.

124. The August 23, 2018 Form 8-K Exhibit 99 states:

Asbestos Matters

The Company has revised its method for reasonably estimating its liability for unasserted Bendix asbestos-related claims by considering the epidemiological projections through 2059 of future incidence of Bendix asbestos-related disease. Using this method, ***the Company's Bendix asbestos-related liability is estimated to be \$1,693 million as of June 30, 2018.*** This is \$1,083 million higher than the Company's prior estimation which applied a five-year horizon when estimating the liability for unasserted Bendix asbestos-related claims. The Bendix asbestos-related insurance assets are estimated to be \$187 million as of June 30, 2018, which is \$65 million higher than the Company's prior estimate.

125. As a result, the company's prior reported financials underestimated its asbestos-related liability attributable to Bendix by over \$1 billion. Additionally, Honeywell disclosed that net income attributable to Honeywell for 2017 was actually \$1.545 billion, not the previously reported \$1.655 billion.

126. The above information partially revealed that: (1) Honeywell had been improperly accounting for Bendix's asbestos-related liabilities; (2) Honeywell's true Bendix asbestos-related liability was significantly greater than previously represented; (3) that Honeywell could in fact estimate Bendix asbestos-related liability for periods greater than five years in the future, contrary to what Honeywell

told investors previously; (4) that Honeywell's previous accounting methodology was contrary to, and in violation of, ASC 450; and (5) that Honeywell's internal controls over financial accounting and public disclosures were not designed and/or working properly, as claimed by Adamczyk and Szlosek in their certifications pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

127. Despite the disclosures in the August 23, 2018 Form 8-K, Honeywell continued to conceal the truth from investors. Neither the Form 8-K nor the accompanying exhibit fully disclosed: (1) management's involvement in and responsibility for estimating Bendix asbestos-related liabilities; (2) that the accounting process and controls for estimating Bendix asbestos-related liabilities involved an intentional decision to ignore liabilities potentially arising more than five years into the future; or (3) that Defendants knew that the accounting process used for estimating Bendix asbestos-related liabilities was in violation of ASC 450, generally accepted accounting principles, and industry norms. Moreover, Honeywell did not disclose, but instead concealed, that its decision to change its accounting processes for Bendix liabilities was brought about by communication with the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance, *i.e.*, the August 14 and 20, 2018 correspondence.

October 10, 2018 Form 8-K

128. On October 10, 2018, the SEC made public correspondence between the company and its Division of Corporation Finance dated August 14 and 20, 2018. Although released to the public on October 10, 2018, it appeared retroactively on the SEC's website and, consequently, below several more recent filings from Honeywell. In its letter dated August 14, 2018, the SEC stated in pertinent part:

Form 10-K for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2017
Note 19. Commitments and Contingencies
Asbestos Matters, page 69

1. We note that you estimate your Bendix and NARCO asbestos related liabilities for future claims based on specific time periods subsequent to your balance sheet date. Please explain why you use different time periods for estimating the liabilities for future asbestos claims for your Bendix products asbestos liability and your NARCO-related asbestos liability. In your response, also please provide us with an analysis that explains your facts and circumstances as well as your basis under ASC 450 to use those specific future time periods. To the extent you determine that the specific future time periods used were incorrect, please provide us with a materiality analysis and your assessment of whether there was a material weakness in internal controls over financial reporting.

We remind you that the company and its management are responsible for the accuracy and adequacy of their disclosures, notwithstanding any review, comments, action or absence of action by the staff.

129. On August 20, 2018, John Tus, Honeywell's Vice President and Controller, responded to the SEC via letter, stating in pertinent part:

We have used different methodologies for estimating asbestos-related liabilities for Bendix and for the NARCO Trust due to the significant distinctions in claims data and histories between the two sets of asbestos-related liabilities. Due to the inherent complexities of modeling numerous layers of uncertain inputs, Honeywell continues to believe that it is critical to retain outside asbestos liability valuation expertise to support our preparation of liability estimates. The fundamental difference between estimating liability for Bendix and the NARCO Trust is the availability of a robust quantity and quality of information (or in the NARCO Trust case, the lack thereof) that has been available for us to use when attempting to make reasonable estimates of our contingent liability. This is critical to understanding why we have used different methods to determine our reasonable estimates, for ASC 450-20 purposes, of our Bendix-related asbestos and NARCO Trust-related asbestos liabilities. We outline below the facts and circumstances behind each of Bendix and the NARCO Trust to clearly differentiate the two and to explain why we have handled the accounting estimates in two different ways. As described in more detail below and in the Appendices hereto, *we are proposing to change our accounting treatment for Bendix asbestos-related liabilities to a*

terminal value time horizon. We also discuss our materiality analysis related to that revision and our conclusion that the revision we intend to make does not indicate a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. For NARCO Trust asbestos-related liabilities, we believe based on the absence of reliable claims data that our current projection of liability is correct as it is the best available estimate and have described in detail our process and position based on the available facts.

* * *

For Bendix, we believe that the accrual after the change to a terminal value horizon is appropriate as it is probable and reasonably estimable given the quality and quantity of reliable claims data in the tort system.

* * *

Bendix

Upon thorough consideration of the Staff's comments in its review of the Form 10 submitted to the Staff in connection with the proposed spin-off of Garrett Motion Inc. and of the application of ASC 450, ***Honeywell determined that we had not appropriately applied the provisions of ASC 450 when measuring asbestos liabilities related to unasserted Bendix claims.*** Specifically, we concluded that the appropriate application of ASC 450-20 with respect to unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims is to reflect the full term of the epidemiological projections in the measurement of such liability. The Company intends to revise its historical consolidated financial statements in future filings to reflect the inclusion of the full term of the epidemiological projections (through 2059) in its measurement of liability for unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims.

It is important to note that, unlike the NARCO Trust, Bendix claims have been addressed through the tort system since the mid-1970s, creating a body of historical claims information on which to rely when estimating a future projection of liability. Each year, we have a substantial body of real-time data of claims asserted, dismissal rates and resolution values that is more than sufficiently robust to support reliable estimates. ***The robustness of this data supported our conclusion that application of the claims data to the full term of the epidemiological projections yields a probable and reasonably estimable projection of liability under ASC 450.***

130. The above statements revealed to the market that Honeywell's accounting for Bendix asbestos-related liabilities was false. Specifically, this revealed that Honeywell did in fact have data to support accounting for the full term, not just a five year horizon.

131. Incorporated to Honeywell's letter to the SEC was Appendix A that contained additional disclosures relating to Honeywell's prior improper accounting. Appendix A states in pertinent part:

Additionally, management has evaluated the circumstances around the Bendix asbestos liability error detailed above to determine whether it is an indicator of a material weakness in financial reporting controls. Based on the quantitative and qualitative considerations discussed below *we concluded we have a significant deficiency and not a material weakness in internal controls over financial reporting related to our determination of the time horizon for the Bendix-related asbestos liability.* Therefore, we did not alter our conclusion as to the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, from those disclosed within our December 31, 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

132. This revealed to the market that Honeywell had a significant deficiency in its internal controls over financial reporting and as a result, the accounting for Bendix asbestos-related liabilities, as well as Defendants SOX certifications were false.

133. Appendix A continued, discussing the accounting error and the effects it had on net income and comprehensive income, stating:

- Under the iron curtain method, the effects of a cumulative correction on the Company's projected 2018 income statement, however, would be material. For instance, the impact of correcting the error in 2018 would be a charge of (i) \$1,018 million to income before taxes, and (ii) \$770 million to net income. This would represent a greater than 10% impact on both of the forecasted 2018 amounts. Accordingly, *we have concluded that the error cannot be corrected through the 2018*

income statement and must, therefore be corrected via a revision of prior periods

- In order to assess whether the revision for this error represents a material restatement or immaterial restatement (i.e. revision), we utilized the rollover method to quantify the amount by which each affected income statement and statement of cash flows in the last five years was actually misstated, and quarterly periods for the latest two years. Additionally, as part of this analysis, we calculated the cumulative effect of the uncorrected error on the balance sheets at the end of each such period. The rollover method analysis indicates that the restatement is not quantitatively material because the effects of the error on the misstated income statements, statements of cash flows and balance sheets of those prior periods is less than 5% of all key metrics in each period, ***with the exception of net income (-6.5%) and comprehensive income (-5.0%) for the year ended December 31, 2017.*** This was primarily due to an increase in the Company's tax provision as a result of US Tax Reform enacted in December 2017. The impact of US Tax Reform was considered unusual and infrequent in nature, and furthermore, the Company has disclosed the effects of tax reform through its earnings releases and periodic financial statements. Excluding the impact of US Tax Reform, the impact of the error on our 2017 net income is \$27 million or 0.5%. This error also had no overall impact on cash flows from operations.

134. This statement revealed to the market that Honeywell would have to issue a restatement for Bendix asbestos-related liabilities, and the negative affect it would have on net income and comprehensive income. This revealed that the prior numbers relating to Bendix's asbestos-related liabilities and net income disseminated by Honeywell were in fact, false.

135. Appendix A then discussed exactly how long Honeywell could estimate it liabilities for, and the factors used to decide to correct the error.

As indicated previously, in August 2018, ***management concluded it should adjust the Bendix asbestos liability to reflect the full term of the epidemiological projections through 2059, and therefore,***

determined that it had historically incorrectly applied the provisions of ASC 450, Contingencies, in measuring its Bendix asbestos liability related to unasserted claims. This error, and the related control deficiency, were identified during the course of the SEC Staff's review of the Form 10 filing related to Garrett Motion Inc.

Our conclusion to adjust the time horizon of the Bendix liability was made after (i) reevaluating the highly subjective nature of the use of a five-year horizon (when various horizon periods could also be used), (ii) ***noting the recent change by numerous companies to accrue for unasserted claims over the full term of the epidemiological studies*** (again because of such time horizon subjectivity), and (iii) ***concluding that such an adjustment would facilitate comparability between Honeywell, Garrett Motion Inc., and the companies' respective peers.*** Therefore, with the assistance of an external specialist, and utilizing a model with actuarial inputs, Honeywell has and will continue in the future to consider the full term of epidemiological projections of future incidents of asbestos-related disease to estimate its probable and reasonably estimable Bendix asbestos-related liability.

136. This statement revealed to the market that Honeywell in fact should have been recording Bendix's asbestos-related liabilities out to 2059, not just a five year horizon as it had done historically. This showed that Honeywell's prior statement that Honeywell did not have a reasonable basis for estimating asbestos claims beyond the next five years, was actually false.

137. Appendix A also identified the control that was deficient and the root cause for the deficiency. Specifically, Appendix A states:

Control Identified

The error that was identified is an indication that a deficiency existed in the operation of an existing internal control since there was a failure to properly apply the key provisions of the control in establishing an estimate of unasserted Bendix asbestos claims liability related to the time horizon for which these claims would be asserted.

As noted in the summary of the accounting process for unasserted claims above, we use a third-party specialist to assist in assessing the

required Bendix unasserted claims liability. The Company has designed a relevant internal control over that process. ***We identified an operating effectiveness deficiency related to that internal control activity.*** The specific control activity is the “Bendix Reserves True-up” control, which states that “...Honeywell’s third-party service provider calculates the average resolution values on which Honeywell bases its estimates of the total liability associated with its current and future Bendix asbestos claims. The year-end reserve is updated based on the new average resolution values and is approved by Management.” This key control is specific to Bendix-related asbestos reserves where, on an annual basis, the Bendix-related asbestos reserves are adjusted to properly reflect current year estimates regarding both resolution values and estimated future claimants based on anticipated changes in the population of claims. Management reviews the specialist report for reasonableness of the unasserted claims liability and any increase/decrease from the prior year, and discusses with the specialist the significant actuarial inputs and reasons for the increase/decrease. Outside legal counsel specializing in asbestos related claims is also included in those discussions. Management has historically, as part of this process, held discussions with the specialist regarding the time horizon used for the estimation of the future unasserted claims. Management approves any adjustment to the unasserted claims liability amount based on this analysis and records the appropriate adjustment to the general ledger.

* * *

Nature and Root Cause

... However, in connection with the performance of this control, ***the Company inappropriately relied on limited objective and verifiable data to justify its use of a five-year horizon. The Company had obtained and used the data to properly value a liability, but made the incorrect judgment based on what the data would have otherwise indicated had it not truncated the liability at a five-year horizon. The Company did not consider or use all available evidence to evaluate whether they should apply the full term or any other time horizon of epidemiological projections to the liability that might have been more appropriate than a five-year time horizon based on that evidence.***

138. The above information revealed the extent of the control weakness and the fact that Honeywell ignored information when determining the horizon for

Bendix's asbestos-related liabilities. This showed that the prior statements that Honeywell did not have a reasonable basis for estimating asbestos claims beyond the next five years, as well as Defendants' SOX certification were actually false.

139. Appendix A also informed investors that Honeywell had the information needed to determine the deficiency at an earlier point. Specifically, Appendix A states:

We concluded it was appropriate to revise prior periods when correcting the error under SAB 99. This consideration implies that *there was information available that should have caused us to modify the time horizon used for the Bendix unasserted claims liability at an earlier point.* The specific time horizon is subjective in nature given the assessment of all available information.

140. This statement again revealed to the market that the error was so severe that it would result in a restatement. This revealed that the prior numbers relating to Bendix's asbestos-related liabilities and net income disseminated by Honeywell were in fact, false.

141. This also told investors that Honeywell had the information to find the error well before Honeywell decided to review or disclose it. This shows the extent of Honeywell's internal weakness, and that its previous SOX certification were false.

142. Appendix A also determined that Defendants prior SOX certifications were materially false. Specifically, Appendix A states:

SOX 404 Assessment Conclusion

Based on the considerations above, we concluded that there was not a material weakness in internal control. However, we determined that the deficiency is important enough to merit the attention of those responsible for oversight of the Company's financial reporting and internal controls, and therefore *Management concluded that a significant deficiency in internal controls over financial reporting existed.* Specifically, the identified Bendix asbestos control did not

operate effectively because the Company inappropriately relied on limited objective and verifiable data to justify its use of a five-year horizon. We did not consider all available evidence to evaluate whether we should apply the full term of the epidemiological studies. The Company focused too heavily on the emerging science and studies that indicated the nature and application of the asbestos used at Bendix does not cause disease, and on evidence of improvements in the tort system with regards to resolution of asbestos claims.

143. This correspondence revealed to the market that Honeywell's previous SOX certifications were in fact false due to a significant deficiency internal controls over financial reporting.

144. Despite the admissions and revelations contained in Honeywell's August 20, 2018 correspondence with the SEC, it still misled investors by attempting to portray Honeywell's conduct in a nonculpable light. Moreover, given the manner in which the correspondence was released, many investors were unaware of Defendants' admissions or that it had engaged in an intentional violation of generally accepted accounting standards when providing the public with estimates of its Bendix asbestos-related liability.

October 19, 2018 Form 10-Q

145. The full extent of Honeywell's improper accounting for its asbestos liability attributable to Bendix was revealed on October 19, 2018, when Honeywell issued a press release announcing its third quarter 2018 earnings, which was also attached as Exhibit 99 to Form 8-K, and filed its quarterly report with the SEC for the quarter ended September 30, 2018.

146. In the Q3'18 10-Q, Honeywell disclosed the following:

In the third quarter of 2018, the Company revised its accounting to correct the time period associated with the determination of appropriate accruals for the legacy Bendix asbestos-related liability for unasserted claims. The prior accounting treatment applied a five-year time horizon; *the revised treatment reflects the full term of epidemiological*

projections through 2059. Previously issued financial statements have been revised for this correction with the following effects: The Company's revised estimated asbestos-related liabilities are now \$2,610 million as of December 31, 2017, which is \$1,087 million higher than the Company's prior estimate. The Company's Insurance recoveries for asbestos-related liabilities are estimated to be \$503 million as of December 31, 2017, which is \$68 million higher than the Company's prior estimate. As of December 31, 2017, the net deferred income taxes impact was \$245 million, with a decrease to liabilities and increase to assets, and the cumulative impact on Retained earnings was a decrease of \$774 million. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, Cost of services sold increased \$5 million and \$2 million, Tax expense decreased \$2 million and \$0 million, and Net income decreased \$3 million and \$2 million.

This revision followed the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Division of Corporation Finance review of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2017, which included review of our prior accounting for liability for unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims. ***On September 13, 2018, following completion of Corporation Finance's review, the SEC Division of Enforcement advised that it has opened an investigation related to this matter.*** Honeywell intends to provide requested information and otherwise fully cooperate with the SEC staff.

147. This revealed to the market the true extent of Honeywell's accounting errors, and the fact that Honeywell was under a formal investigation by the SEC in connection with its accounting for asbestos liabilities. Whereas prior disclosures claimed that Honeywell was justified in its accounting treatment for Bendix asbestos-related liability, the fact that the SEC was investigating Honeywell for exactly that matter cast significant doubt on the company's prior statements. The fact of the matter was that Honeywell had intentionally violated generally accepted accounting principles and now, as a result, the SEC's Division of Enforcement was investigating it.

H. Defendants Acted with Scienter.

148. Honeywell intentionally used a five year horizon to estimate its Bendix exposure, as admitted by Honeywell in the 2017 10-K. In pertinent part, Honeywell explained that: “The liability for future claims represents the estimated value of future asbestos-related bodily injury claims expected to be asserted against Bendix over the next five years. Such estimated cost of future Bendix-related asbestos claims is based on historic claims filing experience and dismissal rates, disease classifications, and resolution values in the tort system for the previous five years.”

149. Honeywell knew that using a five year horizon was unacceptable, improper, and misleading. On August 14, 2018, the SEC’s Division of Corporation Finance notified Honeywell that the company’s estimate for Bendix asbestos-related liabilities was in violation of ASC 450. On August 20, 2018, John Tus, Honeywell’s Vice President and Controller, responded to the SEC by agreeing with the SEC and admitting that Honeywell had been improperly accounting for its Bendix exposure.

150. In pertinent part, Tus acknowledged that ASC 450 was “the authoritative accounting standard under U.S. GAAP concerning loss contingencies” and that it required Honeywell to “accrue for a loss when that loss is both probable and reasonably estimable (ASC 450-20-25-2).” Tus also acknowledged that “Honeywell determined that [it] had not appropriately applied the provisions of ASC 450 when measuring asbestos liabilities related to unasserted Bendix claims. Specifically, [it] concluded that the appropriate application of ASC 450-20 with respect to unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims is to reflect the full term of the epidemiological projections in the measurement of such liability” and not, as it had been doing, accounting for only a five year horizon.

151. Tus’s letter included an appendix. In the appendix, Tus admitted that Honeywell maintained a “control” during the Class Period that systematically yielded a favorable Bendix exposure figure. The control, as explained by Tus,

“inappropriately relied on limited objective and verifiable data to justify its use of a five-year horizon. The Company had obtained and used the data to properly value a liability, but made the incorrect judgment based on what the data would have otherwise indicated had it not truncated the liability at a five-year horizon. The Company did not consider or use all available evidence to evaluate whether they should apply the full term or any other time horizon of epidemiological projections to the liability that might have been more appropriate than a five-year time horizon based on that evidence.”

152. Tus further confirmed that this control was developed and/or approved by Honeywell’s “Management,” *i.e.*, Adamczyk and Szlosek. In pertinent part, Tus wrote that the Bendix reserves are “approved by Management” after “Management reviews the specialist report for reasonableness of the unasserted claims liability and any increase/decrease from the prior year, and discusses with the specialist the significant actuarial inputs and reasons for the increase/decrease. Outside legal counsel specializing in asbestos related claims is also included in those discussions. Management has historically, as part of this process, held discussions with the specialist regarding the time horizon used for the estimation of the future unasserted claims. Management approves any adjustment to the unasserted claims liability amount based on this analysis and records the appropriate adjustment to the general ledger.”

153. Further establishing scienter on the part of Honeywell, Adamczyk and Szlosek is the fact that its accounting for Bendix liability was different from and at odds with its accounting for other asbestos-related liability, namely the NARCO asbestos liability. For NARCO, Honeywell estimated asbestos-related liability across a 15-year timeline. Thus, despite the fact that Honeywell had less “real-time data of claims asserted, dismissal rates and resolution values” than it had for Bendix, Honeywell was still able to comply with ASC 450. Honeywell’s accounting for

NARCO, therefore, shows that the company knew how to comply with ASC 450 but intentionally declined to do so.

154. Honeywell's decision to use a five year horizon was also at odds with and contrary to industry practices, as evidenced by the accounting practices of other companies with asbestos-related litigation exposure. Indeed, as stated in the appendix to Honeywell's August 20, 2018 response to the SEC, its "conclusion to adjust the time horizon of the Bendix liability was made after (i) reevaluating the highly subjective nature of the use of a five-year horizon (when various horizon periods could also be used), [and] (ii) noting the recent change by numerous companies to accrue for unasserted claims over the full term of the epidemiological studies (again because of such time horizon subjectivity) The Company also had conversations between management [Adamczyk and Szlosek], its third-party specialists and outside counsel about what appeared to be a movement of companies to extend out the time horizon."

155. Notwithstanding the above, Honeywell still used a five year horizon. As a result, Honeywell was able to conceal over \$1.1 billion of additional asbestos-related exposure relating to Bendix alone. In turn, Honeywell was able to inflate its net income by 6.5% and comprehensive income by 5% for the year ended December 31, 2017 (excluding Honeywell's provision for tax reform in 2017).

156. Adamczyk, as CEO, and Szlosek, as CFO, were responsible for all of Honeywell's actions, including its day-to-day affairs as well as the contents of the quarterly and annual reports that Honeywell filed with the SEC. Therefore, Adamczyk and Szlosek acted with scienter by causing Honeywell to make the misleading Bendix disclosures.

157. Proof of scienter on the part of Adamczyk and Szlosek is evident in the fact that they signed certifications under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in connection with Honeywell's quarterly and annual reports. These certifications

represented that Adamczyk and Szlosek “certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that: . . . The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.” This was not true and, as established above, Adamczyk and Szlosek knew it.

158. In particular, Adamczyk and Szlosek certified the accuracy of the Q2’18 10-Q despite being aware that Honeywell was improperly accounting for its Bendix asbestos-related liability. As stated in Honeywell’s August 20, 2018 response to the SEC, Honeywell was aware of “the error” pertaining to its liability estimates “subsequent to the quarter ended June 30, 2018,” yet Adamczyk and Szlosek certified the Q2’18 10-Q (dated July 20, 2018) notwithstanding.

159. Moreover, during the course of the Class Period, Adamczyk and Szlosek repeatedly attempted to conceal and/or cover up disclosures about the company’s accounting scheme. On August 23, 2018, Honeywell timed its announcement about the new Bendix liability numbers to coincide with a press release detailing several developments within Honeywell, including the issuance of Form 10’s relating to the company’s spin-offs of Garrett Motion Inc. and Resideo Technologies, Inc. and an upward revision of full-year earnings-per-share guidance by \$0.05 per share (to \$8.10-\$8.20).

160. Defendants’ strategy worked, as analysts and the market largely ignored the news about the Bendix estimates and faulty internal controls. Indeed, Deutsche Bank wrote on August 23, 2018, “[n]et/net, we viewed today’s news as positive, and expect the stock to outperform modestly on the back of the guidance raise and spin progress.” Likewise, RBC Capital Markets wrote on August 23, 2018, that “the accounting revision [would] have an immaterial positive impact to its full year 2018 adjusted EPS.”

161. Defendants' timing of the August 23, 2018 press release was not a coincidence. Proof of this is evident in the fact that they employed similar tactics on October 10, 2018. Despite the release of damning correspondence with the SEC, Honeywell issued no press release and did not even mention the word "asbestos" in an investor conference that it hosted that same day. Thus, once again, Honeywell effectively concealed the truth about its accounting scheme in hopes that it would remain hidden.

162. Given the nature of the statements at hand and the falsity with which they were made, Honeywell acted with corporate scienter. It is implausible that Honeywell would have made the statements it did in its filings with the SEC unless its senior management approved the statements and authorized their filing.

I. Loss Causation and Economic Harm.

163. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of Honeywell securities in response to company-specific news, *i.e.*, Honeywell's restatement and deficient internal controls and procedures, Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered significant damages.

164. During the Class Period, Defendants concealed from Plaintiff and other Class members the true extent of its Bendix asbestos-related liability and the sufficiency of its internal controls over financial reporting and public disclosures concerning the same. The 2017 10-K, Q1'18 10-Q, and Q2'18 10-Q each provided investors with a false account of the company's estimated liability. This, in turn, fostered a false sense of security in investors and created a misleading impression that Honeywell was a safer investment than it truly was. As a result of these misrepresentations and/or omissions, Honeywell's stock price was artificially inflated during the Class Period.

165. Honeywell disclosed the truth about its Bendix asbestos-related liability to the market in piecemeal fashion. First, on August 23, 2018, the company said it would need to “revise[] its accounting related to the time period associated with the determination of appropriate accruals for the legacy Bendix asbestos-related liability for unasserted claims” and indicated that its Bendix asbestos-related liability would need to be increased by \$1.083 billion (from \$610 million to \$1.693 billion as of June 30, 2018).

166. Honeywell timed its August 23, 2018 announcement to coincide with a press release detailing several developments, including Form 10’s relating to the company’s spin-offs of Garrett Motion Inc. and Resideo Technologies, Inc. and an upward revision of full-year earnings-per-share guidance by \$0.05 per share (to \$8.10-\$8.20). Accordingly, despite the significant increase in Bendix asbestos-related liability and disclosure about faulty internal accounting, “[n]et/net, [analysts] view[ed] today’s news as positive, and expect[ed] the stock to outperform modestly on the back of the guidance raise and spin progress.” [Deutsche Bank, *Our Thoughts on HON’s Guidance Raise* (Aug. 23, 2018)] Analysts also focused on Honeywell’s claim that “the accounting revision [would] have an immaterial positive impact to its full year 2018 adjusted EPS.” [RBC Capital Markets, *HON – Turbo and Homes Spins on Track; Boosts 2018 EPS Guidance by 5c/0.6%* (Aug. 23, 2018)]

167. Honeywell released its August 23, 2018 announcement about the Bendix liability and its August 23, 2018 press release about the spin-offs both before market open, effectively burying the former under the latter. In so doing, Honeywell attempted to prevent its stock price from declining in response to the disclosure about its Bendix liability and maintain the artificial inflation that was present within its stock price at that time. However, despite Honeywell’s efforts, the market still took note of the news and, from an opening market price of \$151.30 per share on

August 23, 2018, Honeywell's stock price declined to an adjusted closing price of \$149.33 per share on August 24, 2018.

168. On October 10, 2018, during trading hours, Honeywell revealed additional information about its Bendix asbestos-related liability when its correspondence with the SEC dated August 14 and 20, 2018 became publicly available on the SEC's EDGAR website. The correspondence disclosed in detail that Honeywell's internal controls for determining the Bendix asbestos-related liability had been deficient. The correspondence also contained admissions on behalf of Honeywell that it had been intentionally accounting for the liability improperly under "the authoritative accounting standard under U.S. GAAP concerning loss contingencies." In response to this news, Honeywell's stock price declined from an opening market price of \$155.76 on October 10, 2018 to an adjusted closing price of \$147.24 per share on October 11, 2018.

169. Honeywell once again attempted to hide the disclosure from the market. It did not issue any press releases concerning the August 2018 SEC correspondence nor did it even mention the word "asbestos" in an investor conference that it hosted that same day the correspondence was made public on October 10, 2018. Thus, once again, Honeywell was able to stem the decline in its stock price and largely maintain its artificially inflated stock price.

170. On October 19, 2018, Honeywell was no longer able to keep investors in the dark about its Bendix liability accounting scheme. Before market hours, the company released the Q3'18 10-Q which included the new Bendix asbestos-related liability figures as well as the fact that it received notice from the SEC on September 13, 2018 that it was under investigation by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

171. This was material news for Honeywell investors. Indeed, on October 19, 2018, the *Wall Street Journal* immediately published an article, titled *SEC Opens Investigation Into Honeywell's Asbestos Accounting*. In pertinent part, the article

stated that the “Securities and Exchange Commission ha[d] opened an investigation into the company’s accounting for asbestos-related liabilities” following “discussions with the SEC that prompted it to correct and restate its asbestos liabilities by about \$1.1 billion more than its prior estimate.”

172. Following Honeywell’s disclosure of the new Bendix liability figures and the SEC investigation, its stock price declined substantially. Honeywell’s opening stock price on October 19, 2018 was \$151.26 per share. From there, it declined to an adjusted market closing price of \$146.28 per share on October 22, 2018 (the following trading day), and continued to fall further on October 23, 2018 (\$144.35 adj. close) and October 24, 2018 (\$139.31 adj. close).

173. Defendants concealed material information from investors about its Bendix asbestos-related liability. This deception misled the market about the risks of their investments in Honeywell as well as exposed investors to heightened regulatory scrutiny and penalties. The SEC investigation, in particular, was a natural and foreseeable result from engaging in the accounting fraud alleged herein. As the truth concerning Defendants’ accounting scheme came to light, Honeywell’s stock price declined significantly. From a Class Period high of \$161.28 per share, Honeywell’s stock eventually fell to \$140.83 per share following the end of the Class Period. The rise and fall of Honeywell’s stock amounted to a total market capitalization loss of more than \$14.8 billion.

174. The decline in the price of Honeywell securities caused economic harm to Plaintiff and other Class members as the value of their investments declined due to the fraud alleged herein.

J. Presumption of Reliance; Fraud-On-The-Market.

175. At all relevant times, the market for Honeywell securities was an efficient market for the following reasons, among others:

- a. Honeywell's common stock met the requirements for listing and was listed and actively traded on the New York Stock Exchange, a highly efficient and automated market;
- b. Honeywell communicated with public investors via established market communication mechanisms, including disseminations of press releases on the national circuits of major newswire services and other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the financial press and other similar reporting services;
- c. Honeywell was followed by several securities analysts employed by major brokerage firms who wrote reports that were distributed to the sales force and certain customers of their respective brokerage firms during the Class Period. Each of these reports was publicly available and entered the public marketplace; and
- d. Unexpected material news about Honeywell was reflected in and incorporated into its stock price during the Class Period.

176. As a result of the foregoing, the market for Honeywell securities promptly digested current information regarding Honeywell from all publicly available sources and reflected such information in Honeywell's stock price. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of Honeywell securities during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of Honeywell securities at artificially inflated prices, and a presumption of reliance applies.

177. Alternatively, reliance need not be proven in this action because the action involves omissions and deficient disclosures. Positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery pursuant to ruling of the United States Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972). All that is necessary is that the facts withheld be material in the sense that a reasonable investor

might have considered the omitted information important in deciding whether to buy or sell the subject security.

K. No Safe Harbor: Inapplicability of Bespeaks Caution Doctrine.

178. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements under certain circumstances does not apply to any of the material misrepresentations and omissions alleged in this Complaint because they are not forward looking statement which are the only statements that can be protected by the statutory safe harbor.

179. To the extent certain of the statements alleged to be misleading or inaccurate may be characterized as forward looking, they were not identified as “forward-looking statements” when made and there were no meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking statements.

180. Defendants are also liable for any false or misleading “forward-looking statements” pleaded because, even if they were identified as “forward looking statements,” which they were not, at the time each “forward-looking statement” was made, the speaker knew the “forward-looking statement” was false or misleading and the “forward-looking statement” was authorized and/or approved by an executive officer of Honeywell who knew that the “forward-looking statement” was false. Alternatively, none of the historic or present-tense statements made by the defendants were assumptions underlying or relating to any plan, projection, or statement of future economic performance, as they were not stated to be such assumptions underlying or relating to any projection or statement of future economic performance when made, nor were any of the projections or forecasts made by the defendants expressly related to or stated to be dependent on those historic or present-tense statements when made.

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

181. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired Honeywell securities during the Class Period (the “Class”); and were damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosure. Excluded from the Class are defendants herein, the officers and directors of Honeywell, at all relevant times, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which defendants have or had a controlling interest.

182. The Class members are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Honeywell common stock was actively traded on the New York Stock Exchange. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believe that there are hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other Class members may be identified from records maintained by Honeywell or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions. As of September 30, 2018, there were 740,288,303 shares of Honeywell common stock outstanding. Upon information and belief, these shares are held by thousands, if not millions, of individuals located throughout the country and possibly the world. Joinder would be highly impracticable.

183. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members as all Class members are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

184. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class members and have retained counsel competent and experienced in class and

securities litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.

185. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual Class members. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- a. whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged herein;
- b. whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations, practices, policies and management of Honeywell;
- c. whether the Individual Defendants caused Honeywell to issue materially false and misleading statements during the Class Period;
- d. whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and misleading statements;
- e. whether the prices of Honeywell securities during the Class Period were artificially inflated because of Defendants' conduct complained of herein; and
- f. whether the Class members have sustained damages and, if so, what is the proper measure of damages.

186. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for Class members to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

COUNT I

Against Defendants for Violations of Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5

187. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

188. This Count is asserted against defendants and is based upon Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC.

189. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions, practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the other Class members; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and the other Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of Honeywell securities; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and the other Class members to purchase or otherwise acquire Honeywell securities at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.

190. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of the Defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the quarterly and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and documents described above, including statements made to securities analysts and the media that were designed to influence the market for Honeywell securities. Such reports, filings, releases and statements were materially false and

misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse information and misrepresented the truth about Honeywell's finances and business prospects.

191. By virtue of their positions at Honeywell, Defendants had actual knowledge of the materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and intended thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other Class members, or, in the alternative, Defendants acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain and disclose such facts as would reveal the materially false and misleading nature of the statements made, although such facts were readily available to Defendants. Said acts and omissions of Defendants were committed willfully or with reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each Defendant knew or recklessly disregarded that material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as described above.

192. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers and/or directors of Honeywell, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of Honeywell's internal affairs.

193. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the Individual Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of Honeywell. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to Honeywell's businesses, operations, controls, future financial condition and future prospects. As a result of the dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements, the market price of Honeywell securities was artificially inflated throughout the Class Period. In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning Honeywell's accounting and controls which were concealed by defendants, Plaintiff

and the other Class members purchased or otherwise acquired Honeywell securities at artificially inflated prices and relied upon the price of the securities, the integrity of the market for the securities and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

194. During the Class Period, Honeywell securities were traded on an active and efficient market. Plaintiff and the other Class members, relying on the materially false and misleading statements described herein, which the Defendants made, issued or caused to be disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased or otherwise acquired shares of Honeywell securities at prices artificially inflated by Defendants' wrongful conduct. Had Plaintiff and the other Class members known the truth, they would not have purchased or otherwise acquired said securities, or would not have purchased or otherwise acquired them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases and/or acquisitions by Plaintiff and the other Class members, the true value of Honeywell securities were substantially lower than the prices paid by Plaintiff and the other Class members. The market price of Honeywell securities declined sharply upon public disclosure of the facts alleged herein to have been misrepresented or omitted by Defendants to the injury of Plaintiff and other Class members.

195. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants knowingly or recklessly, directly or indirectly, have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

196. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the other Class members suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases, of Honeywell securities during the Class Period, upon the disclosure that it had been disseminating misrepresented facts about Honeywell and its business, controls, practices and policies to the investing public.

COUNT II

Against the Individual Defendants for Violations of Section 20(a)

197. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

198. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation and management of Honeywell, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of Honeywell's business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the adverse non-public information about Honeywell's misstatement of its accounting and controls.

199. As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to Honeywell's accounting and controls, and to correct promptly any public statements issued by Honeywell which had become materially false or misleading.

200. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the Individual Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and public filings which Honeywell disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period concerning Honeywell's accounting and controls. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause Honeywell to engage in the wrongful acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants therefore, were "controlling persons" of Honeywell within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market price of Honeywell securities.

201. Each of the Individual Defendants, therefore, acted as a controlling person of Honeywell. By reason of their senior management positions and/or being directors of Honeywell, each of the Individual Defendants had the power to direct

the actions of, and exercised the same to cause, Honeywell to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of herein. Each of the Individual Defendants exercised control over the general operations of Honeywell and possessed the power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations about which Plaintiff and the other Class members complain.

202. By reason of the above conduct, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by Honeywell.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

- a. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the Class representative and his counsel as Class Counsel;
- b. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the other Class members by reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;
- c. Awarding Plaintiff and the other Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs; and
- d. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: April 10, 2019

LEVI & KORSINSKY, LLP

s/ Eduard Korsinsky

Eduard Korsinsky (EK-8989)
55 Broadway, 10th Floor
New York, New York 10006
Tel.: (212) 363-7500
Fax: (212) 363-7171
Email: ek@zlk.com

-and-

Nicholas I. Porritt
Adam M. Apton
1101 30th Street NW, Suite 115
Washington, DC 20007
Tel: (202) 524-4290
Fax: (202) 333-2121
Email: nporritt@zlk.com
Email: aapton@zlk.com

*Attorneys for Lead Plaintiff
and Lead Counsel for the Class*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Eduard Korsinsky, hereby certify that on April 10, 2019, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the registered participants as identified on the Notice of Electronic Filing.

/s/ Eduard Korsinsky

Eduard Korsinsky